

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XX.—No 1092.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a Half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,
Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscribers, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hostler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water Street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorseys' Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:
4th proof spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.
— do. — do. — do. \$2 12 cts do.
Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22 cts pr. lb.
— smaller quantity 25 cts.
Fish, as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806. 2w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons who may have any claims against the estate of Edmond Fair, dec. to bring them forward as quick as possible, properly attested, in order that provision may be made to discharge the same, and all persons that are in debt to said estate are hereby requested to come forward immediately and make payment to

JAMES FAIR, Admrs.

SAM'L BLAIR, J

Nov. 8, 1806. 3d. 150.

I WILL GIVE

PER pound, in cash, for clean combed Hog's Bristles at my shop, at the corner of Short and Cross Streets, where I carry on the BRUSH making business. The bristles being scalded is of no injury to them. I still carry on the Wheel and Chair making business as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Nov. 10, 1806. w. 1st Feb.

MACBEAN'S, LATE (WINTERS) MILLS,

Near the Mouth of Tate's Creek, HAVE undergone considerable repairs, and are now in good order to undertake MERCHANT or COUNTRY WORK. These excellent MILLS are too well known to need any observations, and Mr. James McCall, who is an experienced Miller, will give constant attendance, in order to give every satisfaction to the public.

Mr. Joel Boling, at the SAW-MILL, will generally have a stock of PLANK, on hand to supply Boats going down the River or others.

A quantity of WHEAT, is wanted to purchase—Good encouragement will be given to a BOAT-BUILDER, who will undertake to build on the shores. For terms apply to James McCall at the Grist-Mill, or to W. MACBEAN,

at the Madison HEMP SPINNING FACTORY, on Silver Creek, where a quantity of UN-DRESSED FLAX is wanted.

Letters left at J. & D. MacCoun's in Lexington, or at Thos. C. & G. Howards, Richmond, will be attended to.

Nov. 1806. 6t

LOST

ABOUT two weeks ago, between Col. Hart's and Mrs. Beck's School, or borrowed from thence, the first volume of Pinkerton's Geography—whenever may find it, will by returning it to Col. Hart's or Mrs. Beck's, confer a great favor.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the

Binding, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames.

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

A VALUABLE FARM

FOR SALE.

147 1-4 Acres of land, whereon I live, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence—the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground—also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806. 1f.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort, where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A Very excellent WAGGON, with five Geers and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

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NOTICE,

IS hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to forwarn any person from taking an assignment or title to a piece of land, entered in the name of Charles Morehead, and patented to the same, of 203 acres, in Montgomery county, as I purchased the same of him, and paid for the same, sometime about the year 1801, and some time after that time he died, and his representatives refuse to make a title to me for the same.

Weathers Smith Sen.

October 14, 1806. 3wJC

4

RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER, FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss near Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. As to prices, he will only say that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

Nov. 1st. 1806.

4

WILL BE SOLD

At Lexington, on the 25th of November, the full bred horses

ALBERT and REGULA, raised by Col. John Hefkins of Virginia, for which a long credit will be allowed, by giving bond with approved securities. The terms to be made known fully on the day of sale, by

WILLIAM HOSKINS.

Oct. 30.

A COURSE of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of

MEDICINE, in the Transylvania University, will commence on the third Monday of the present month.

JAS. FISHBACK, P. M.

October 3, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Nathan Burrows, living in Lexington, one bay horse, 8 years old, fifteen and one half hands high, near hind foot white—appraised to 50 dollars.

CH. HUMPHREY

Nov. 5, 1806.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE HERE.

JOHN DOWNING;

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of

ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of

THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Offer particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY young NEGRO WOMAN,

well acquainted with house work—enquire of the Printer.

1f August, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Coopering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main-street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. 12m

NOTICE

WHEREAS we made a contract with John Jordan Jun. of Lexington, bearing date, day of April 1806, for a plantation near said town of Lexington, for which we were to pay in slaves and whiskey; not less than 80,000 slaves, nor less than 2000 gallons of whiskey, to be paid in Orleans &c. on the 1st day of May 1807, and the balance on the 1st day of May 1808, in the same way, he being which time, the said John Jordan Jr. is bound to make us a clear and indisputable title to the aforesaid plantation.

And whereas a certain Jacob Clair, of said town, holds a mortgage on said plantation for 2500 dollars, a much larger sum than was contemplated in said contract, and for certain reasons which we explained to the said John Jordan Jr. we did on the 1st inst. call on him to give us security, that he would convey to us the said plantation agreeable to contract, or rescind and make void the same, notwithstanding we had progressed largely in the preparation for payment; but he refused, and still refuses to do either—We therefore give notice to the said John Jordan Jr. that we shall defer the contract, and leave him his plantation without ever possessing it, and to the public to take no assignment on the aforesaid contract, as we are determined to comply with no part thereof unless compelled by law, under the aforesaid circumstances.

Edmd. & Anderson Searcy.

October 16, 1806.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living on the waters of the Town fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, on Sunday night the 12th inst. a negro woman named

PATT,

about nineteen years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made, has a scar I think on the upper part of her breast; had on and took with her a black bonnet, an old hat, a white ground calico habit patched with a different kind, a calico short-gown, a white linen petticoat fowered, a blue do. a blue blanket sewed up like a bag and a pair of the shoes of boots. The said negro I bought the 20th of last month, the property of George Beeson, of Pendleton county. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or five dollars if secured in any jail so that I may get her again.

Jacob McConatby.

October 20, 1806.

SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expense.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806. 1f

COPPERPLATE COPIES,

For sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

tf July 26, 1806.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,

A Likely Young Negro Man,

that is active, strong and healthy. Enquire at this office.

tf

July 26, 1806.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dunder's, where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail.

He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate

MILITARY LAND,

near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey.—He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it.

10 Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

ALEXANDER PARKER

Has just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his Store in Lexington, (on Main-street, opposite the Public Square)

A very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S GLASS & CHINA WARES.

Also, the best imported

Bar Iron and Castings,

Afforded, which he will fill on the most moderate terms for cash, hemp, salt and country made sugar.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BE leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the PLANE MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, Pittsburgh, in Second-Street, near the corner of Liberty-Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon Planes of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms. All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16, 1806. 6m.

J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square, an Extensive Assortment of

BRANDIZ & STATI-

ONARY,

Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania

BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS,

From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand.

Among their Books are the following.

—VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Washington's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macaulay's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Poethor on Obligations, Powell on Contracts, Kaimes's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Assistant, Espinal's, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Chitty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, Sanfon's Letters from Italy, Abbe Bartholomy's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hood's Arcello, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Barrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gilblas de Santelme, Hellsham's Philosophy, Paley's do. do. Evidences of Christian Religion, Davids's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate.

They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit: The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Wilton's, Lyle's, Harrison and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c. Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

FOR SALE FOR CASH,

A Likely Young Negro Man,

that is active, strong and healthy. Enquire at this office.

tf July 26, 1806.

REMOVAL.

JAMES WIER,

HAS removed his Store to the apartment in Mr. Lewis Sanders's large brick house, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's printing office; where he is opening a large assortment of GOODS, just arrived from Philadelphia—consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEEN'S GLASS & CHINA WARE.

And will be sold very low for Cash, or suitable produce.

He has also received per the Barge Ann from New-Orleans,

40 Barrels of Louisiana Sugar.

10 do. Loaf do.

1020 Bottles Bordeaux Claret.

Lemi-johns Sbrub, & Lime Juice,

20 Cwt. Campeachy ogw...

500 lb. Blistered Steele,

To be sold by the quantity, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

Cash will be given for Good Merchantable Hemp.

Lexington, July 25, 1806.

BASI & YOUNG,

COPPER & TIN SMITHS,

Respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from Baltimore, an elegant assortment of Copper and Tin, &c. They still continue at Danville, and at Shelbyville, as heretofore—making all sizes of stoves and boilers, hatters' and wash kettles, tea, stew and glue kettles, sauce pans, rum pumps and cranes, &c. Also, all sorts of tin ware, by wholesale or retail, very low for cash.

N. B. The subscribers inform the public, that they have also, commenced the Brass Founding business, opposite Mr. Logan's Currying shop, Main-street, Lexington, under the firm of ALLEY & Co. They intend making and having on hand, a constant supply of fashionable And-irons and Candle-sticks, Rivets and Still-cocks, &c. Copper-smiths in the western country may be supplied with the above articles on better terms than they can import them. Old brass and copper will be taken in exchange—Cash given for pewter, brass and copper.

August 14, 1806. 4t

Doctors Fishback & Dudley,

HAVE commenced partnership the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Montgomery Circuit, July term 1806.

James S. Magowen, Complainant,

against

John Boskell, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

Micajah Harrison, clk M.C.C.

I WANT TO PURCHASE

Fifty barrels of GOOD WHISKEY,

and pay for them in Boots & Shoes, with fow cash.

H. CRAWFORD.

Boot & Shoe maker Main-Street, Lexington.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

CASH

WILL be given for clean Merchantable Wheat delivered in Lexington, or at my Mill on South Elkhorn. Enquire of Saml. Downing or Hart & Bartlett in Lexington, or at the Mill of Geo. Caldwell.

Nov. 3, 1806. 4

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT appears then that Kentucky was not the only place, in which the Yazoo company attempted to exert their corrupt influence—their abortive efforts to excite insurrection and commit the peace of the United States, are therefore unjustly and maliciously attributed to the citizens of Kentucky, who were with a zeal and firmness becoming freemen, and in open day, pursuing their birth-right claim to self-government. It is to those transactions, produced by the citizens of other states, that we can readily trace, much of the information developed and distorted by the Editors of the Western World. It is extremely proper that the history of those transactions should be known, and constantly kept in view, and we shall thereby be enabled to account for many of those mysterious circumstances, which are illy understood by our highly illuminated Editors. The lapse of sixteen years, must necessarily have thrown a veil over the feeble, but insidious attempts of those who were concerned either in Cox's or the Yazoo projects. The writer of this essay has been induced to give this slight sketch of those occurrences, from his own recollection of their existence; the details, if necessary to be known, he leaves to others, who may be better informed. He never was apprised with the smallest degree of certainty who were the leading persons in our state who had yielded in any measure to the overtures of Cox or O'Fallon, but he knew several of the subordinate officers. The Editors of the Western World having continually interwoven the several occurrences of those distant periods, it will be necessary to separate them, and examine carefully the circumstances attending each. Let us then in the course of our enquiries, first advert to the history of the transactions attendant on our struggles for a separation from Virginia—secondly, to the circumstances attending those projects which have just been spoken of—and thirdly, let us trace the various efforts made by the citizens of Kentucky, to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters. With respect to the first branch of our enquiry, it is hoped that enough has been said, to convince any reasonable mind, of the fallacy of the charge exhibited against the persons implicated. The second part of the enquiry, offers a considerable range of observation and reflection. It is to those transactions we may resort to account for the direful and momentous conspiracies, unfolded by the calumniators of Brown, Wilkinson, Sebastian and others. Those gentlemen it seems have not yet been charged with a participation in those conspiracies, in addition to the crimes already imputed to them. It is reserved for the spotless and Lynx-eyed Humphrey to discover who were associated with the projectors of those attempts. He may pursue the threads of conspiracy until they break, or he again entangles himself in a net of his own weaving. To the venom and malice of his family associates, is left this odious task, they can torture even a praise-worthy act into conspiracies, plots and treasons. But for justice sake Fellow Citizens, let us not be led blindfold to the condemnation of our innocent and well deserving citizens, by the confused and incoherent theories of conspiracies bro't before us in clouds of darkness and mystery. Taking it for granted that there were attempts highly criminal, made by the Yazoo company and others, to alienate the inhabitants of Kentucky, from their hard earned residence, and to induce them to seek in the savage wilds of the Yazoo, a more flattering abode. Suppose the delusive picture drawn by the faithless O'Fallon should have had charms sufficient to entice the unwary Kentuckians, would it not be cruel and unjust in the excess to attribute to them a treasonable intent. However, improper it might have been to countenance the projects of those land speculators, it certainly constitutes a crime of infinitely less magnitude than an attempt to commit the sovereignty of Kentucky, with the peace of the Union, by a transfer of the government of the District to Spain. Take away the magic found of armies and troops, and suppose a collection of adventurous back-woods men, eager to be in front of civilization, fond of change and novelty,

and in high expectation of obtaining more land, than their most languine hopes had conceived. The wandering and erratic adventurer did not discover any impropriety in his migration from one part of the western country to another—he is offered by an agent of an extensive company, with high sounding powers, everything he desires—he knew not the nature of the purchase from Georgia, but was perhaps informed that there were conflicting acts of their assembly, respecting the titles to those lands. He reasons thus: the prospect before me of obtaining land and other advantages, is flattering. I am unable to ascertain to which collection of purchasers the land may eventually belong. The Judiciary will one day perhaps determine between the contending parties, which is the legitimate exercise of legislative power in Georgia—in the mean time I will try my fortune on the Yazoo, in hopes of obtaining land from some body. Thus he reasons, and if under those impressions, he had removed himself quietly to the purchased ground, he perhaps would not have been deemed a traitor. As long as the active spirit of Americans can find room for exertion, so long will they be projecting plans for the acquirement of portions of the vast and unexplored regions possessed by the United States. This thirst for lands, will assume a thousand shapes, and will, it is feared, pervade, deeply pervade the councils of America. It will therefore become our government to watch with unceasing attention, that private interest should not under the garb of public benefit assume to itself a property intended for the equal good of all. But if government will yield to the solicitations of monopolists, and convert the citizen into the monarch, he must not assume the murderous visage of an executioner, and discharge her keenest vengeance on every adventurer who shall overleap her ideal territorial lines—she will certainly not brand with treason every effort of magnitude, nor consider every mysterious movement as a conspiracy. It may become the towering and corrupt governments of Europe, to watch with jealous eye, every effort to remove the veil, which conceals the movements of power, and to pursue with their bitterest vengeance every action tending to an enlargement of the privilege of the subject. But in America, the dark and dismal European catalogue of crimes, is diminished to a small compass—treasons, plots and conspiracies are unknown to the American—his bold and enterprising spirit may lead him into intemperance, he may outstrip the boundaries marked for his restraint. But a single warning from the Executive, brings him back. Even the dismemberment of a sovereign state, is an event not uncommon—like the ripened fruit, a section of a country falls into self-government, without convulsion, without even the necessity of treason. Individuals here aim at the possession of millions of acres—their plans are gigantic, their transactions are mysterious; but who in those attempts, which often prove abortive, can discover conspiracy and treason. It is to the enterprize and labors of this monopolizing spirit, that we owe the rapid settlement of our western country. The unwieldy machine of an immense purchase in general, proves ruinous to the first undertaker, and although he has too many opportunities of oppression, in the end the project of monopoly dissolves with its own weight, and the individual settler quietly obtains a portion of the unwieldy million. This was the progress of our settlements heretofore formed; but our government has perhaps more wisely adopted the plan of gradually lopping off a portion of waste and unappropriated land, to meet the regular and increasing demand. These observations will serve to shew, that land speculations, however extended they may be, if they are unaccompanied with fraud, ought not to be viewed as treasonable projects; but it is the rightful province of government to guard against monopolies of artificial wealth or power, and to promote the fair and equal distribution of every benefit within its power. Thus on examination we shall discover, that the history of this tremendous Spanish association shrinks into nothing. It will be found to be composed of a confused and imperfect knowledge of events, which occupied the passing moment of the infancy of Kentucky; but when stripped of the mysterious juggling-tricks of the actors behind the curtain of the Western World, will

be found to be a wicked attempt to destroy the reputation of some of our best citizens. Another source of wonderful, mysterious, dark and treacherous design is traced by the accusers; in the attempts of some of our citizens to obtain from the Spaniards, extensive grants of waste land in Louisiana. To those who had acquired royal domains by their mal-practices on the early adventurers to Kentucky, those attempts must appear a work of extreme super-erogation; but to a man who could not so readily acquire land in Kentucky, it perhaps was not criminal, to endeavor to obtain some from the Spaniards. It is supposed that the immaculate spirit of the holy band of calumniators would not have received offence, by an overture from some of the companies that may have been formed for the purpose of obtaining a Spanish grant.

But it has so happened that the selfish and aggrandizing spirit of those who have fattened on the Surveyor's office of Fayette, has confined their views more immediately to their own circle, and the general distrust which prevailed towards them, was sufficient to exclude them from an association with others.

It will be observed that the patrons of the Western World have studiously connected the incidents which attended our endeavors to procure the navigation of the Mississippi with those arising from our struggles for a separation from Virginia. This mode of blending transactions, entirely different in their objects, occurring at different periods, and performed by different persons, is calculated to perplex and mislead.

It is well known to those who resided in Kentucky, about the year 1794, the agitation and anxiety we discovered to remove every obstacle to the free use of the western waters—we remonstrated, petitioned, and murmured loudly, on account of the privation of a privilege we thought ourselves entitled to by nature and by treaty. We were fearful that a mistaken policy in some of our sister states, was the real cause of the obstructions thrown in our way. At that highly interesting period, the citizens of the Atlantic states appeared to have the strongest sensations on the subject of the administration of the general government. They were impressed with a belief, that their well beloved Washington had yielded too implicitly to the councils of men whose designs were hostile to the happiness of the United States—they thought they perceived a growing inclination to favour invidious and aristocratical distinctions among our citizens—they were fearful that the pomp and parade, with which the enemies to our peace had environed our Father and Chief, were calculated to estrange his children from his parental regard, and they seem to foretell with a prophetic spirit, the mournful certainty, that democracy, was fast approaching its decline. Several interesting movements of government had at that period excited a considerable degree of painful anxiety. The people of the west strongly partook of those sensations with which they perceived their eastern brethren so much agitated. Urged by our domestic sufferings, sore with our late affliction and murderous warfare with the savages, deprived of the use of the Mississippi, abandoned as we thought by our government, and denounced by the Executive, we might have been impatient and intemperate under our accumulated sufferings. Under the pressure of this complication of evils, we betook ourselves to those much defamed and self-created democratic societies. In this mode of obtaining an expression of public sentiment, Kentucky was not singular; nor was the much surpassed by others in the warmth and animation of her addresses and remonstrances. But those associations, like others more regularly organized, committed mistakes, from false impressions, or a too eager pursuit after their favorite objects, and it is seriously believed that those democratic associations in Kentucky, were instrumental in awakening the government to a more just sense of the justice of our claims, and the extent of our sufferings. The writer of this essay, can without a consciousness of regret or remorse, avow that his hand and heart were occupied in those efforts to obtain the free and undisturbed use of the western waters, and if it was treasonable to make known our wants and sufferings, in the warm and animated language of freemen, to a government to which

we were attached by a thousand invincible ties—he with others partook of that guilt. But as to conspiracies to dismember the Union, attempts to hazard the sovereignty of our country, and to risk its peace and happiness, he considers their development as flowing from the wretched ranklings of a wicked and deliberately malicious heart. They had no existence either in contemplation or in practice. If the exertions of the people of Kentucky, is "the misguided impetuosity of democratical licentiousness," said to be depicted by Mr. Magruder, it only serves to shew his misguided pen, and that he, as well as Wood and Street, are either negligently or perversely ignorant of the true state of those transactions.

The deliberations of those self-created assemblies, were performed in open day, accessible to every man, and in pursuance of general notification—and with respect to the meeting in March 1794, the representation given by the Western World is excessively incorrect, as far as relates to Messrs. Brown, Wallace and Sebastian.

If any criminality could possibly be attached to those gentlemen for their conduct on that or similar occasions, it might be shewn, that Mr. Brown was absent from Kentucky during the existence of those societies, and that Judges Wallace and Sebastian, although they assented to the leading measures pursued, that their conduct was dignified and becoming their standing in society.

If there ever was a people actuated by pure and patriotic motives, it was the citizens of Kentucky, on those occasions, and it may be asserted with confidence, that such were the motives of a majority of those whose ardour placed them in front. If a traitorous sentiment existed in the breast of any man at that period, it must have been exclusively possessed by Humphrey and his cold and calculating connections. There is not the slightest semblance of truth, in the assertion that the democratic societies in Kentucky, endeavored to sow the seeds of licentiousness, and that they entertained a wish to dismember the Union. If it were possible for man to detach himself from a regard to his interest and happiness, the motives of the people of Kentucky might justly be said to have been pure as æther. But they were ardent, firm and peaceful in their deportment, to the government to which they were affectionately devoted—conspiracies plots and treasons were terms to them unknown and unfelt. Their love of country, their enmity to high toned and aristocratical domination, and their unequivocal attachment to the equal participation of the gifts of nature have been evinced by evidence the most convincing.

(To be continued.)

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XVI

THE agency of Judge Wallace in the Spanish Association, solely rests on the declaration of governor Greenup published in the first number—the letter of Dr. Brooks published in the 12th number, and general report.

Governor Greenup asserted that Judge Wallace seconded a motion made by gen. Wilkinson, for a separation from Virginia, without the consent of the latter; and Doctor Brooks says that Wallace should declare "that seven years hence, the people will be convinced that he and I—n, have been in the right." This testimony, therefore, clearly demonstrates, that Judge Wallace advocated a violent separation; and that he approved of the measures of Wilkinson. We may also add, that Wallace, lately, before the publication of Brown's letter to Muter, repeatedly denied the existence of the association, whose we are unfolding. This denial, with every impartial reader, will weigh against Wallace; for when a person denies the knowledge of what he knows, the only inference which can be drawn, is, that he is a party concerned, or his interest is some ways connected with the subject in question.

With Judge Wallace we have little or no personal acquaintance; never heard of his name until we came to Kentucky; and consequently, can be no ways actuated either to promote or injure his character.

We merely state these circumstances and leave the citizens of Kentucky to pursue what measures they may think proper respecting him.

We had expected that the whole of the correspondence between Col. Marshall and Gen. Washington would have been produced; but, unfortunately the three following letters are all which A. K. Marshall has been able to discover among the papers of his father. In them, however, there appear sufficient facts to justify our assertions; and by comparing the dates of the letters, it is evident several others must have been written. These, most probably, are in the possession of general John Marshall, of Richmond, Virginia, as we stated in our first number.

No. I.

Kentucky, Feb. 8th, 1789.

DEAR GENERAL,

THE nature of the subject upon which I do myself the honour to address you, will, I hope, be admitted as an excuse for the trouble you will have in reading this letter.

The political situation of this Western country, appears to one to be something critical, and therefore, I have undertaken (though reluctantly) to give you a state of facts, preceding our present situation, so far as they have fallen within my knowledge.

In the spring 1787, Gen. Wilkinson went to New-Orleans with a cargo of Tobacco, &c. and was requested by the Governor of that place, to give his sentiments freely in writing, respecting the political interest of Spain and the Americans of the United States inhabiting the western waters. This he did in an essay as he calls it, contained in about 15 or 20 sheets of paper—I saw the Governor's letter to him, acknowledging the receipt of his essay, and informing him that he would lay it before the king of Spain. A copy of this essay he produced and read in our late convention, for the district; and as well as my memory (which I acknowledge is not very accurate) serve me, the substance of it is as follows:—

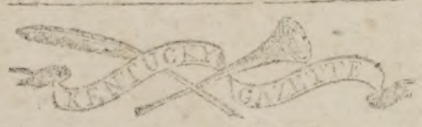
He urges our natural right of following the current of rivers, flowing through our country into the sea. He states the extent of our country—the richness of our soil, abounding in choice productions, proper for foreign markets, to which we have no means of conveying them, should the Mississippi be shut against us. He states the advantages Spain might derive from allowing us the free use of that river. He goes on to shew the rapid population of this country, and the eagerness with which every individual looks forward to that navigation. He states the general abhorrence with which the people of the western waters received the intelligence that Congress was about to sacrifice their dearest interest by ceding to Spain, the navigation of the Mississippi for 25 or 30 years, and represents it as a fact, that they were on the point of separating themselves totally from the union on that account. He addresses himself to their fears by a pompous display of our force, and urges that should Spain be so blind to her true interest, as to refuse us an amicable participation in the navigation of that river, and thereby force us into violent measures, Great Britain stands with her arms expanded ready to receive us, and assist our efforts for the accomplishment of that object; and quotes a conversation he had a few years ago with a member of the British House of Commons to that effect. He states the facility with which their province of Louisiana may be invaded by the united forces of the British and Americans, by means of the river Illinois, and the practicability of proceeding from thence to their province of New Mexico. Britain he says will probably aim at the possession of Louisiana and New-Orleans for herself, and leave the freedom of navigation to America; and urges pretty forcibly, the great danger the Spanish interest in North America would be in from the British power, should Britain possess herself of the mouth of the Mississippi, and thereby hold the two grand portals of North America, that river and the St. Laurence; and concludes with an apology for the freedom with which he has treated the subject; and adds, that it has, (at their own particular request) been drawn from a man whose head may err, but whose heart cannot deceive.

This essay has (I am told) been laid before the court of Madrid, and as a violent separation from the U. States seems to be laid down as the ground work upon which every other consequence depends, I think

it probably has produced instructions from that court to the Spanish residents at Congress, that if the western country should declare itself separate from the union, to avail himself of that event. I found this conjecture upon Mr. Brown's confidential letters from Congress to his friends in this district. Some of those letters I have seen—he mentions that in a private conversation, which he had with Don Gardeque, he was informed that so long as this country remained a part of the union, we had nothing to expect from Spain—but were we to declare ourselves separate from, and independent of the United States, he is authorized by the king of Spain to treat with us respecting commerce, and the navigation of the Mississippi.

Mr. Brown having returned from Congress, was called upon in Convention, in November last, to give such information respecting our affairs at Congress, as might be proper for us to know. He told us that he did not think himself at liberty to mention what passed in private conversation between himself and Don Gardeque, respecting us—but this much in general, he would venture to inform us; that provided we were unanimous, every thing we could wish for, was within our reach, meaning, as it appeared fully to me that if we would assume government and declare ourselves separate from the union, Spain would give us every indulgence we could ask of her.

To be continued.



"Time to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations bringing at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 13.

Nearly all of our cotemporary Editors have ceased the tedious publications from the Western World of the Kentucky Spanish Association, on the ground that their readers are tired of them, and would prefer having their papers filled with matter of greater interest. The same reasons would be sufficient to prevent their continuation in the Kentucky Gazette; but as we have nearly completed the publications on that subject, we shall give them entire, as a few of our readers wish to have the whole before them. However on the other subjects promised in the World, we shall endeavour to be more circumspect and only publish such parts as may appear to give information, without filling 18 or 20 papers with matter which might be contained in two or three.

We owe an apology to our readers for devoting so much of our paper to the personal publications of H. Marshall, A. K. Marshall, J. Coburn, and T. Bodley. We should have published them in supplements, but for the indisposition of some of our workmen. However as we charge such publications as Advertisements, we shall issue extra Gazettes, whenever we may receive a superabundance of interesting intelligence—acknowledging ourselves indebted to our patrons the amount of those publications.

From Frankfurt we learn, that the Grand Jury, impelled to examine into the charges exhibited by Mr. Davies, the attorney for the United States, against Col. Aaron Burr, assembled agreeably to the directions of the Federal Court at ten o'clock yesterday, and were immediately discharged by Mr. Davies, without having any thing laid before them. The reason offered for discharging the Jury, was the failure of a witness to attend.

It is with great pleasure we can inform the public, that there is now in the press, a pamphlet containing a full, candid and explicit statement of the early transactions in this country, out of which this political romance, (Spanish Association) was fabricated. The narrative is highly interesting—depicts the distresses of the inhabitants in vivid colours, and fully justifies the temper and tone of mind which pervaded the citizens generally, at the period alluded to. Every material fact, is supported by documents. There are numerous, and many of them important.—[Palladium.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.

Letters from Boston announce the arrival there of the ship New-Galen from London, with intelligence to the 4th Sept. at which time the expectation of Lord Lauderdale's speedy return from England, and the prospect of continued war, had caused a great depression of the stocks. Mr. Fox, it is added, had experienced a relapse, and was so unwell that little hopes

were entertained of his surviving more than three or four days.

The ship Ocean, capt. Girden, in 34 days from Bordeaux, has arrived below. She failed from Bordeaux the 11th Sept. and from Cordovan, the 17th ult. The verbal information furnished by capt. Girden is, that the Emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty negotiated at Paris by his minister D'Oubril; a measure, which it is presumed, will have an important effect on the relations of Europe.

On the 11th Sept. bets at Bordeaux were even, that Lord Lauderdale had left Paris, without effecting the object of his mission. We shall be able to give some details in our next.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, we have seen a passenger in the Ocean who has politely favored us with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 11th Sept. containing Paris dates to the 7th. We have not time to translate more than the following:—

An article under the head of Paris Sept. 5, after detailing the progress of the negotiation between Russia and France, from its commencement to its conclusion, (which we shall have translated for tomorrow) proceeds thus:—

"However, M. Ruffin, chancellor of the French consulate in Russia, arrived yesterday from Petersburg, and brings intelligence, that in consequence of a change of ministers, the effect of the new principles adopted by the Russian government, and the extraordinary influence which the English party has obtained over the new cabinet, the treaty of the 20th of July has not been ratified.

Thus hostilities between France and Russia, are about to recommence. The conquerors at Olinda and Austerlitz, are again assembled under their standards, and approach their triumphs.—More powerful numbers, more formidable than ever, by that organization which has never been equalled, they wait with impatience the impulse of the great soul which animates them.

However, nothing can induce us to presume that a general continental war will be renewed.

In every event, the Emperor, as well as the French people, are prepared for all chances, and the armies of his Majesty will be found whenever it shall be necessary to combat for a durable and glorious peace."

MIRANDA.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the expedition under General Miranda, to his brother in this City, dated Island of Aruba, 7 leagues west Curacao, August 3d, 1806.

We arrived here on the 16th inst. all in good health. We left Trinidad the 24th July, in company with the Lilly sloop of war, capt. Campbell, who acts as commodore in the expedition, his majesty's brigs Express and Attentive, and the schooner Provost, two gun boats, carrying each a 24 pounder, and an American brig with provisions, and our own ship the Leander. The armed vessels under the Commodore were dispatched by Admiral Cochrane to assist us.—The Sunday following, about ten o'clock in the morning, we passed along close to the principal town of the Spanish island of Marguerita—we could easily distinguish the inhabitants coming out of the church to defend the town, supposing our intention was to attack. As we passed along, the Grand Battery of the town fired several shot at us without effect. We kept on our course until we arrived off Coche; between Marguerita and the Maine, where we came to anchor that day at 3 P. M. and remained there until the next day; we then pursued our voyage until the 1st of August, when we arrived in the Bay of La Vela de Coro, as the Spaniards call it, is situated in the N. part of the Bay of that name. We came to anchor on the west side of the bay, owing to a mistake of the Pilot, in the night, seven or eight miles to leeward of the city. We attempted to debark at day light next morning without success, owing to a strong head wind and a heavy sea; our disappointment gave the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying away the public and private treasure, which was effectually done. The morning after, we landed to the number of 150 including marines, and sailors, and although the town was defended by 15 pieces of artillery, 400 infantry and some cavalry, we drove the enemy from

post to post, and in half an hour the city was ours and the Columbian Flag hoisted at the principal battery; we had only one man wounded, the Spanish troops were panic struck and fired at random. The ardent and briskness of the attack quite astonished the Dons; we took 20 of the Indians prisoners, armed with bows and arrows. Our troops had been all the day before cooped up in the boat, trying to land, and were so fatigued that they could not overtake the enemy, the most of whom took the road to Coro, 12 miles S. W. of La Vela. We spent the day in debarking more troops and reconnoitering the different roads and environs of the city, and in posting sentinels. About midnight we marched for Coro, with two pieces of light artillery and about two hundred and fifty troops, including sailors and marines. General Miranda hoped to surprise the enemy at break of day before the King's treasure could be removed, but he was disappointed, for he found an empty city, the inhabitants fled to the mountains with their valuables, a few old men and women, some negroes and children, and a few tables and chairs only remained. Coro is one of the earliest built cities of Spanish America; it is regularly laid out and well built, every house is almost cannon proof; they are generally built of stone, which they cover with a white plaster and the roofs are generally of strong heavy tiles; the city is about four miles in circumference. There is a large cathedral in the centre square of the city, superbly ornamented within with gold, it has a number of altars around it, within and over every altar is a niche containing in colored wax, either Jesus Christ, the Virgin, or some of the Saints. There are several other public buildings for the Religious, among them is an elegant and extensive Convent of Franciscan Friars; it was built by one of the Queens of Spain and presented to those Friars; it is called the convent of St. Francis; it has fifteen altars magnificently inlaid with gold, and the vaulted roofs over the altars seem to be paved with golden shells; all the Friars except two, abandoned their convent—one of them seemed to be deprived of reason, for he took the liberty of flinging himself feverishly every morning. What I am about to mention would have been related more regularly in a former part of this letter, but I have too little time to think of order and so I will say what occurs as it comes in and out of my memory.

We entered Coro to early in the morning, that we could not distinguish friend from enemy, and here a melancholy scene took place: When the advanced guard, which I followed closely with the leading piece of the artillery, arrived in the centre square, they advanced to the prison, which they supposed was a fortified citadel, or something like it, one of the soldiers imprudently fired at a man at the prison door, whom he took to be one of the enemy, he proved to be one of our men, he was shot dead on the spot; at this moment the prisoners clanking their chains, cried out through the crates of the prison, "Vive Miranda," when the guard without the prison fired a feu de joie; at this time, still dark, the infantry was drawn up on the side of the square opposite to the prison and close in front the cathedral, the artillery in front of the infantry in the centre of the square; and while we were unharmed, the muskets from the pieces and preparing to fire upon the prison when ordered, the infantry behind us hearing the feu de joie of the advanced guard, believed the place was defended, and without waiting for orders commenced a heavy fire at they knew not what, they wounded their commanding officer Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkland, they put two musket balls into him, one of which came out at the arm; he is in a fair way of recovery.—They wounded two men at my gun, one close to my right side, and the other as close on my left. I had the good fortune to remain unharmed amidst a shower of balls that whistled about my ears for some minutes.

After remaining four or five days at Coro, endeavoring in vain to persuade the inhabitants to return to the city, we returned to La Vela, where we waited some days for news from our friends in the interior; not receiving any, and most of the ships being in want of water, we embarked and came here to supply ourselves. In the mean time General Miranda dispatched two vessels, one to Admiral Cochrane on the wind-

ward station, at Barbadoes, and another to Admiral Dacres on the leeward station at Jamaica, to inform them of our proceedings, and I believe to obtain some troops, the general having previously heard, as I learned, that the Duke of Kent had arrived with 10,000 troops at Jamaica, a part of which are destined to assist us. We have recently received information, that one of Miranda's friends has a corps of 2000 men ready to join us; that Miranda is a favorite toast at Porto Cavello, when the kings partisans are not present; that songs favorable to Miranda have been composed on the occasion, and are frequently sung in the different towns of the provinces of Caracas, the birth place of our general.

We have also heard with great pleasure, that all the prisoners they took from us in April last, are in good health, and kindly treated in the City of St. Leon de Caracas. We have heard that the officers were hung and the men sent to the mines at Vera Cruz. We might have believed it, did we not know the weakness of the Spanish forces in that quarter. The fact is, they would have executed every prisoner without remorse, were it not they feared, and with reason too, instant retaliation, and that from the hands of their own citizens.

We expect in a few days to hear from Admiral Cochrane and Dacres in the most favourable way, and then to leave the Island for a part of the Maine, more convenient and nearer to our Spanish friends than La Vela or Coro. From all the various information we have obtained there is now I think, no doubt of the success of Miranda, at least in the province of Caracas, which is one of the most rich and valuable of all the provinces in Spanish America. The frigate Galatea has just joined us—the Osprey is expected every hour, besides some other vessels. Since we arrived here a fever has appeared among the crew of our ship; one man died last evening, and there are about 50 now sick.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

We have been obligingly favoured with a Trinidad paper of the 20th of September, containing the following translations of intercepted letters from several gentlemen at Lagaira to their friends in Cumana. These letters were written while Miranda and his troops were in possession of Coro.—They show the alarm and confusion which prevailed among the friends of the government at Lagaira, and the feeble and unprepared state of the country for an adequate defence; and on this account they will be interesting to our readers.

We have been also favoured with the perusal of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Trinidad, and under date of September 22. This gentleman writes, that he has read the original letters, that he knows them to be genuine, as he is intimately acquainted with some of the persons who wrote them. He mentions also, that a report was just received at Trinidad, by a launch from Barcelona, that Miranda effected another landing on the Maine, and had defeated the Captain-General of the Caraccas, near Valencia. The account received from captain Rose, and published in our paper of last evening, was probably derived from the same source.

Another letter, dated Trinidad, September 23, says—"There appears now to be a probability that Miranda will eventually succeed. The admiral on this station, is affording him all the assistance in his power; and has lately sent down to him a line of battle ship and a frigate. It is also the opinion here, that the two regiments, daily expected from England, are certainly intended for the assistance of Miranda."

Another Letter.

"Of the persons taken in Miranda's schooners, 10 or 12 have been executed at Puerto Cavello, and their heads exposed on piles in the public roads there, at Lagaira, and other places. Last week was burned on the public parade, by the hangman, the picture of Miranda, the colours and seditious papers found on board the schooners intended to infuse this province. It is now said that when the news of this expedition got to Spain of his being at Jacquemet, orders were given to fit out 4 ships of the line at Cadiz, to bring out troops for our defence, but I give no credit to this news. Spain in Europe is even worse than Spain in America, they have neither money, provisions nor

soldiers, all is a labyrinth of miseries. We never see a vessel arrive from home, no, not even a little one.

Another Letter.

"Miranda with his expedition has arrived on the coast of Coro, and taken post on the elevation called the Vela.

The garrison composed of 320 men retired on his approach to the heights above the town, to wait for a reinforcement from Marycabo, which has probably now joined.

"The Captain-General, with a numerous retinue of custom-house officers, priests, surgeons, barbers, apothecaries, and all the armed force of every description, marched on the 12th to form a camp at Valencia or San Carlos, whence reinforcements can be sent to any place attacked.

Another Letter.

"That damned fellow Miranda of whose peregrinations and detestable designs you gave me a detail, will let us all mad, and leave us by the expence he puts us to, without a shixpence to bless us. He has positively arrived at the Vela of Coro, and taken post; the garrison having retired on his approach without making opposition.

"In consequence of this intelligence the Captain-General, accompanied by a motley retinue, has marched with all the armed force that could be collected to encamp at Valencia and San Carlos, and there awaits events.—Every thing necessary for an army in the field has been forwarded, and we are in hopes the success of the expedition will be favourable unless he be supported by the English, for then a good capitulation would be the most advisable mode of arrangement we could adopt. We have numerous population, it is true, but the country has been long disarmed for political reasons. Indeed the truth is, we can only confide in the queen's regiment, now reduced to 180 men, which with the invalid militia remains for the protection of Crumbe and the capital, under the command of the Paquin Marcion. Such is the situation Miranda has placed us in. God grant us a happy ridance of him."

SWAN TAVERN.

JOHN JONES,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the SIGN OF THE SWAN.

In that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his stable is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

LOOK HERE!

I ACQUAINT the public that all persons be aware that they deal not for two bonds or notes, on me to Jesse Ferguson, the one for property, and the other for cash, as I will not pay a cent toward satisfying them, until a fraud that appears in his contract with me be taken away, and I be made safe in paying.

GIDLOM SMITH.

November 13, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EOR SALE, at the farm of William Stamps, about three miles West of Paris in Bourbon county, a flock of

Horses, Cattle & Sheep, also five or six good Feather Beds. All of which are to be sold to the highest bidder, for twelve months credit (retaining one bid.) Bond and approved security will be required. The sale to commence the fourth Saturday in November, at ten o'clock.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a Bond given by me to Patrick Ruff of Fayette county, for five barrels of whiskey, one of which was payable on demand, the remainder on the first of March next—the bond was dated about the 29th October last; as I am determined not to pay the said bond to any person except the said Ruff, nor unless compelled by law.

Christian Tizler.

November 10, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Monday the 3d inst. between Capt. William Allen's and Lexington,

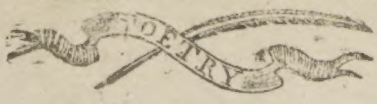
A SMALL BAND-BOX, containing some Lace, a Finger Ring, and a pair of Ear Rings, all with sets. Whoever may have found the above articles, and will deliver them to John W. Hunt or the Editor of this paper, shall receive the above Reward.

November 10, 1806.

TAKEN UP by James Owens, Jefferson county, a

Dark gray mare colt, two years old, about fourteen hands high, some white in its forehead, no brands perceivable—appraised to 25 dollars. Done before me this 28th day of August, 1806.

PETER HIGBEE.



A REFLECTION.

I heard the injured Maid complain,
Of man's seducing wile;
And pity only sooth'd her strain,
And tears o'erflow'd her smiles.

saw the mourning Bride in tears,
Bend o'er her lover's tomb;
Her life was misery's blighted years,
And death her early doom.

I saw bright genius' favor'd son,
In tatter'd garb, and poor;
And he was woe's afflicted won—
He perish'd at the door.

Their path was virtue's righteous way,
Their lives were fill'd with care;
And yet I see the rich, the gay,
Secure in vice appear.

But sure, if virtue mourns a while,
In this dark vale below;
She'll flourish when the wicked's smile,
Is lost in endless woe.

AN AFFECTIONATE WIFE.

An honest school-master near town,
Having a wife whom he loved affectionately,
was so unfortunate as to perceive
that she conceived a *tendre* for a smart
young fellow whom he engaged as scholar.
The poor man was rendered so miserable
by the perfidy & ingratitude of his
wife, that he determined to destroy himself.
This resolution, after some preface
reproaches, he communicated to his
wife, declaring that he would that moment
tuck himself up with his neck-cloth.
To this the afflicted lady replied, "A-
las! my dear, consider that neck-cloth
is very old, and can never sustain your
weight. Do stop a moment, my love,
till I reach your new estate."

London paper.

THE following portrait of American
enterprise on the ocean, was drawn by
EDMUND BURKE, in a speech delivered
in the house of Commons two and thirty
years since. "As to the wealth which
the colonies have drawn from the sea by
their fisheries, you had all that matter
fully opened at your bar. You surely
thought these acquisitions of value, for
they seemed even to excite your envy;
and yet the spirit by which that enter-
prising employment has been exercised,
ought rather in my opinion, to have
raised your esteem and admiration. And
pray, Sir, what in the world is equal to
it? Pass by the other parts, and look at
the manner in which the New-England
people have of late carried on the whale
fishery. Whilst we follow them among
the tumbling mountains of ice; and be-
hold them penetrating into the deepest
frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay and
Davis's Straits, whilst we are looking
for them beneath the arctic circle, we
hear that they have pierced into the op-
posite region of polar cold, that they are
at the antipodes, and engaged under the
frozen serpent of the south. Falkland
Island, which seemed too remote and ro-
mantic an object for the grasp of na-
tional ambition, is but a stage and rest-
ing place of their victorious industry.
Nor is the equinoctial heat more dis-
couraging to them, than the accumu-
lated winter of both poles. We know
that while some of them draw the line
and strike the baton on the coast of
Africa, others run the longitude and
pursue their gigantic game along the
coast of Brazil. No sea but what is
vexed with their fisheries. No climate
that is not witness to their toils. Nei-
ther the perseverance of Holland, nor
the activity of France, nor the dexter-
ous and firm sagacity of English enter-
prise, ever carried their most perilous
mode of hardy industry to the extent to
which it has been pursued by this recent
people; a people who are still in the
gristle, and not yet hardened into man-
hood."

Monday, November 3d, 1806.

THE Trustees of the town of Lex-
ington met and adopted the following
Ordinance, viz: Be it ordained that no
Huckster shall be permitted to purchase
in Market during Market hours, any
article whatever, which such Huckster
is known usually to sell or expose to sale,
under the penalty of Ten Dollars for
each offence, to be recovered and ap-
propriated as other fines are, and that a co-
py of this order be published in the Ken-
tucky Gazette three weeks successively.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm.

A Copy Att.

JOHN WATKINS, Clerk.

SEMPER REFUGET.

NOW PUBLISHING

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may be seen.

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For sale at this office.

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DRUGGIST,

No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second

streets, Philadelphia.

HAS received of late arrivals, a fresh sup-
ply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst

which are

700 lbs. Camphor

2000 lbs. Peru bark

4000 bottles fresh Cas-
tor oil

6700 Canella Alba

50 doz trusses

20 casks Glauber salts

100 lbs. opium

2500 lbs. Gentian root

2000 lbs. cream Tartar

with every article in the Drug line. Country

merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will

be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit.

Any orders from his friends in the Western

Country will be received with gratitude and ex-
ecuted with punctuality and dispatch.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm

Scott Fuller, deceased, are earnestly request-
ed to come forward and make immediate

payment to Samuel Scott, who is duly author-
ized to receive the same; and all those who

have any demands against the same, are re-
quested to come forward with their accounts

properly adjusted for settlement, as there

will be no longer indulgence given by

Samuel Scott.

Living on the Town-Fork, seven miles be-
low Lexington.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms

the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of

John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on

Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land,

under good fence and in complete repair, with

an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple

trees, a good square log house, with joint shin-

gled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of

cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,

195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river,

adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and

John Lightfoot esq. with a small improve-

ment—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,

202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of

Hammond's creek, with a considerable im-

provement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek

—also,

160 acres adjoining above on the creek—

also,

137 acres adjoining the same, on a branch

of Fox creek—also,

211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek

and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered,

and contain several valuable mill seats. A

part cash will be required from purchasers, and

a reasonable credit given for the balance. For

terms apply to Samuel Macoun, Mercer coun-

ty, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers

in Lexington.

J. & D. Macoun.

September 9th, 1806.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND now opening by DAVID WILLI-

AMSON, at his

GROCERY STORE,

on Mill-street, next door but one to Mr. Craig's,

and nearly opposite Mr. Gray's store, a hand-

some assortment of GROCERIES, &c. a

amongst which are

Jamaica spirits,

French Brandy,

Holland gin,

Madeira, Sherry, &

Port wines, 1st qual.

Bottled porter,

Spanish segars,

Lime juice,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young hyson,

Hyson skin,

Coffee,

Chocolate,

Loaf,

Lump, &

Muscovada

Molasses,

Raisins,

He also has a quantity of old Whiskey, and

three years old Peach Brandy.

The whole of the above articles will be sold

unusually low for cash.

tf. Lexington, October 29.

WOODFORD County, Aug. 16, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Sellers, near

Williams's mill, a

Brown Mare,

fourteen hands and a half high, five or

six years old, off hind foot—white, some

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends
having machines in complete operation in Lex-
ington for picking, breaking and carding
sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done
at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2
cents for mixing wool of different colours, and
5 cents per pound for picking and breaking
Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be
extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one
pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls
will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50
miles without injury. Country linen, feath-
ers and wool received in payment, if delivered
in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry,
Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the
public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

We the subscribers being fully sensible of
the advantages arising from having our wool
prepared on the Carding machine about to be
erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg
leave to recommend to the Hatter throughout the
country, as being of very great utility in the
preparation of our wool—must request those
of our customers, that have been in the habit of
breaking their wool for Hatter, to decline it
and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.

John Lowry.

G. Adams jr.

John Adams.

Jorah Brady.

Sourbray & Montgomery.

William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully

informs the public, that he has lately

opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in

Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the

SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is com-

modious, the stable extensive, and both are

furnished with every thing necessary for the

accommodation of travellers and others, who

may think proper to favor him with a call. He

is provided with a large and convenient WARE

HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if

not superior to any in the place. He will also

make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those

who may have any thing to transact in

that way, which will be done, together with the

charges for storage, upon the most reduced

terms. He flatters himself, that from the ex-

perience he has had in mercantile transactions,

attention to business, and a desire to be useful,

to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK

STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other

purpose.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday

in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be

drawn each day until the whole is con-

cluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is univer-

sally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet

offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight

dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per

cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for

one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars. Notwith-

standing the great number of Capital prizes in

this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a

prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT

G. & R. WAITE'S

TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OF

FICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,

At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of Oc-

tober, when they will advance to 7, and continue

advancing as the drawing approaches. By

enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R.

WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctu-

ally returned by post, to any amount, and the

earliest advice sent to adventurers of their suc-

cess.—The public are requested to remark,

that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries

is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be

subject to error. The time of drawing, and

payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed

by the State Legislature. Schemes at large

enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital

Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries,

(lists of which will also be enclosed) it is pre-

sumed, will be an additional inducement to dis-

tant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,

on the 1st of September last,

an apprentice to the Saddling business;

between nineteen and twenty years old,

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly oc-

cupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court

house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,

10 — Jamaica Spirits,

10 — Madeira L. P.

10 — Sherry,

4 — Colemanar,

4 — Port,

8 — Pepper,

10 — Brimstone,

6 — Allum,

13 — Copperas,

10 — Ginger,

10 — Madder,

8 — Chocolate,

50 boxes Segars,

1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,

Mace and Cinnamon,

Logwood,

10 boxes Young Hyson, 3 TEAS

10 do. Hyson Skin,

35 bls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,

Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a

moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for

Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be re-

gularly received from Philadelphia, which will

enable us to furnish store keepers, or others,

upon the lowest terms. W. & T.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone

house, opposite Samuel & George Trot-

ters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart &

Bartlett; and has just received, in ad-

dition to his former assortment, a very

elegant supply of

GOODS, 16

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.